Katrinetorp landeri

Katrinetorp landeri one of the country's best-preserved empire buildings with historic gardens and associated English landscape park.

Slideshow Anders Dernback

Välkommen till
KATRINETORP
LANDERI
1. HUVUDBYGGNAD
2. ÖSTRA FLYGELN
kafé, restaurang
3. VÄSTRA FLYGELN
4. VÄSTRA STALLET
butik, gårdskontor
5. FÄHUSET
6. VAGNSLIDRET
trädgårdsmästare
7. ORANGERIET
8. ORANGERITRÄDGÅRD
9. FRICKS TRÄDGÅRD
10. HERRSKAPSTRÄDGÅRD
11. KÖKSTRÄDGÅRD
12. ENGELSKA PARKEN
A. KINESISKA PAVILJONGEN
B. AMORS TEMPEL
TAVLANS PLATS
Park och trädgårdar har
öppet kl 8.00 – 20.00
KATRINETORP
LANDERI
Malmö stad

Katrinetorp Malmö

Entrance Katrinetorp

Katrinetorp's Entrance is located in the old converted stable.

Katrinetorp Malmö

Katrinetorp is a manor house in Bunkeflo parish in Malmö municipality. The farm is located near Svågertorp in Malmö's southern outskirts. Since the turn of the millennium, the farm has been available to the public.

Katrinetorp Malmö

Katrinetorp's farm is widely used for conferences and parties. The farm contains a café and restaurant as well as a small shop called Bränneriboden. Markets, music events, courses and lectures are also organised.
Östra Magasinet was awarded the Helgo prize in 2008, a prize awarded by the Norwegian Property Agency every four years for careful renovation. Katrinetorp's garden cafe has received the award for Outdoor Dining of the Year 2009. Katrinetorp was also nominated for the City Building of the Year Award 2009.

Friends of Katrinetorps Gårds Vänner is a non-profit association with the aim of supporting the restoration of Katrinetorps farm and the activities at the farm, as well as contributing through knowledge and interest to increasing the farm's cultural-historical value and an enhanced visitor experience. The association's activities must have an educational content.

Katrinetorp History

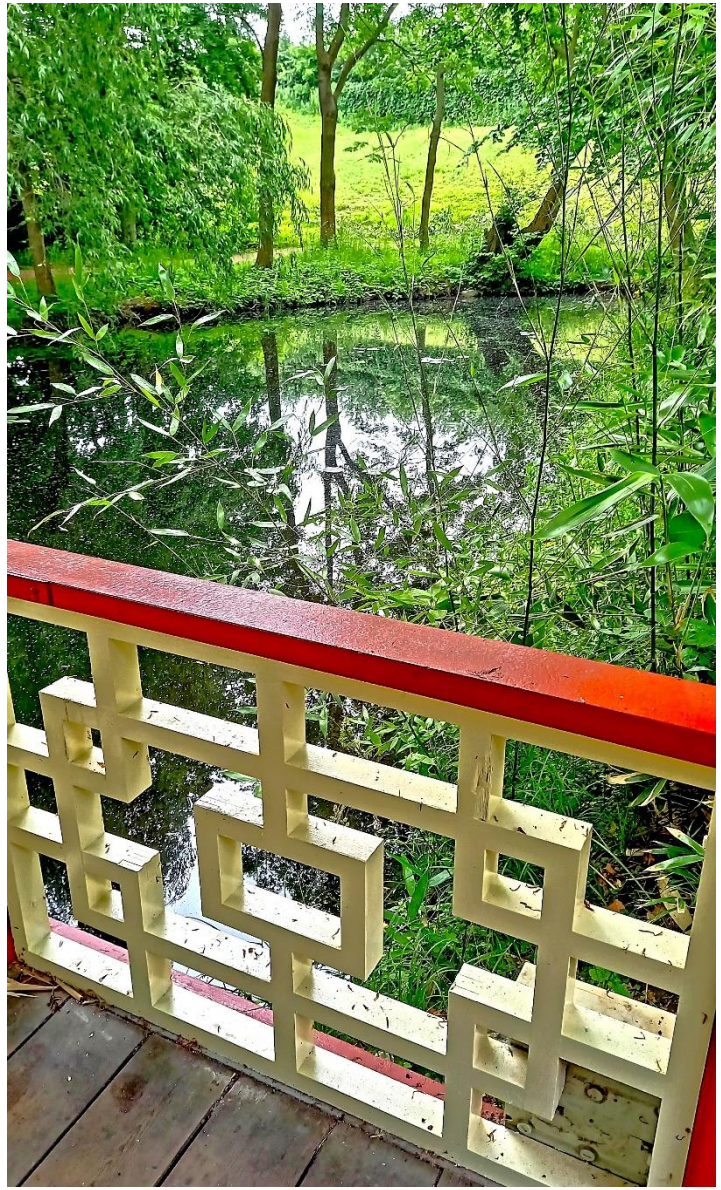
Katrinetorp's farm in southern Malmö was formed in 1799 when the court marshal Lave Beck-Friis at Bosjökloster requested the land be shifted. He then sold it to the merchant Samuel Johan Björkman, who in 1800 began building the property. He called the farm Catharinetorp after his wife Anna Catharina Bager. He also leased the farm Petersborg, which gave its name to the traffic area that today exists between the two farms. Petersburg was owned by Björkman's father-in-law and the farm is still in the Bager family's possession today.
(Samuel Johan Björkman 1769-1809)

Katrinetorp Malmö

Samuel Björkman died in 1809, aged 40. He had then managed to build a farmhouse, a lodge, a stable, a simpler half-timbered dwelling, the eastern wing and a threshing mill. The gardener Hinric Nyman was the one who began to lay out the magnificent garden and park. In 1810, the widow sold the farm to her younger brother Erland Gabriel Bager. The Bager family moved into Katrinetorp and when the family's fourth child was born, the small half-timbered house became too cramped. Bager then completed Samuel Björkman's plans for a new residential building. This was completed in 1813 and is the house that is still the farm's main building today. The ground floor is richly decorated with wall and ceiling paintings by the decorative painter Christian Laurentius Gernandt.

He also built a carriage house and a forge, and in 1818 the half-timbered house was demolished to make way for a building of the same dimensions as the east wing. In 1822, the Bager family moved to the farm Snapparp, which he had built.

In 1826 Katrinetorp was hit by a big fire which destroyed all the buildings except the main building and the west wing.



Katrinetorp Malmö

The ground floor of the east wing also remained. Bager rebuilt the barn and lodge in 1828, but sold Katrinetorp in 1832 to merchant and shipowner Thomas Frick.

Thomas Frick was one of Malmö's foremost merchants and was married to his cousin Anna Christina Mandorff. He had his trading farm in the Magnus Stenbock quarter, where Södertull is now located. Frick rebuilt the other outbuildings around the enclosed yard and also the eastern wing on the old foundation. The Frick family never settled at Katrinetorp but spent the summers there and also held large parties. Thomas Frick died in 1867 and was Malmö's richest man at the time of his death.

The son David Gilius Frick, who was a farmer and lived at Alstadgården in Fru Alstad, inherited the farm. Upon his father's death, he moved into the commercial estate at Gustav Adolfs torg.

Katrinetorp

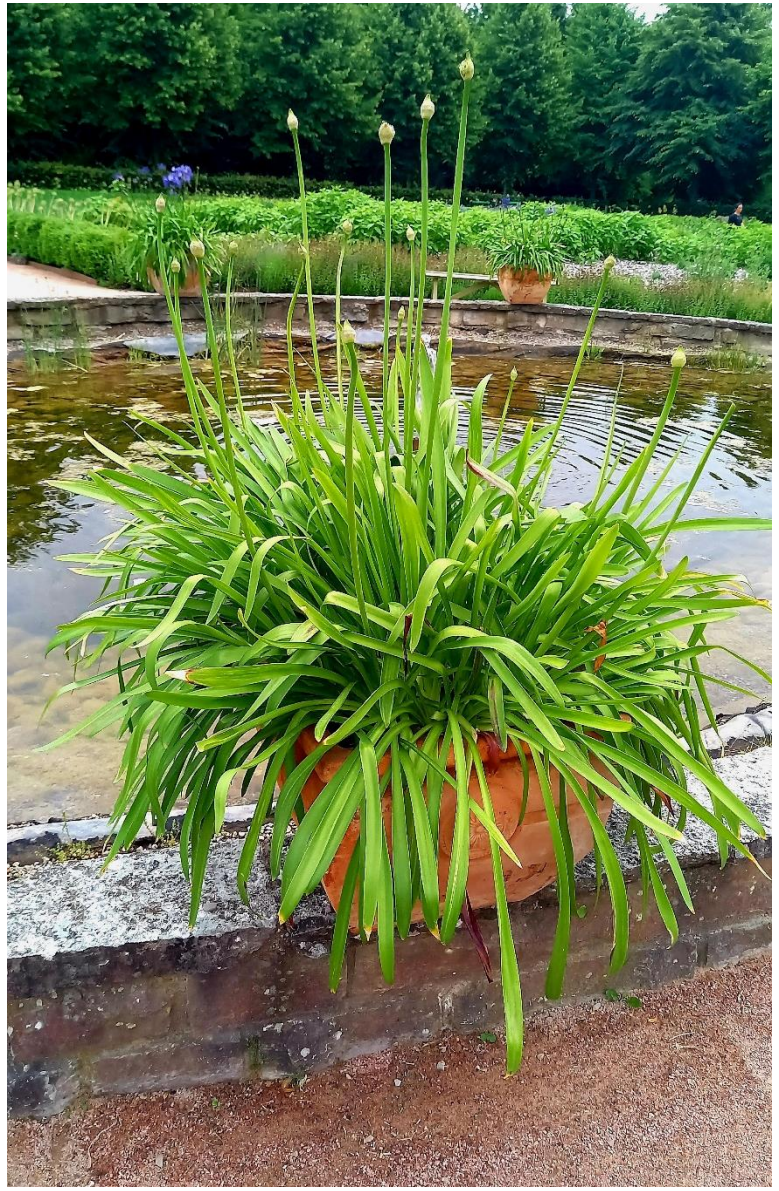
He closed the trading yard and devoted himself to money investing, tending his farms and charity. David Frick was very interested in gardening and is considered to be the one who developed the garden. David Frick died in 1901 and is buried in the Old Cemetery with his father.

Katrinetorp Malmö David Gilius Frick

David Gilius Frick, born 7 March 1823 in Malmö, died 26 September 1901, was a Swedish landowner.

Frick, who was the son of merchant Thomas Frick, inherited in 1867, as the only child, his father's entire fortune, which included cash, large properties at Södra Tullgatan in Malmö and the properties Katrinetorp in Bunkeflo parish and Alstadgården in Fru Alstads parish and a property in Västergötland . He was brought up to take over his father's business, but devoted himself mainly to the care and management of the inherited properties. However, he was strongly conservative and managed these in the same way as his father, contrary to contemporary principles in the agricultural field. Unlike his father, however, he showed great benevolence towards his subordinates. Frick, who was perceived as a very original personality, also used his large fortune for a very extensive, but often all too unplanned, charity. Frick's garden at Katrinetorp's farm has been named after him, of which he is considered to have been the main author. David Frick is buried in the Old Cemetery in Malmö.

During the early 20th century, Katrinetorp had five different owners before the farm was bought by the city of Malmö. Katrinetorp was then rented out until 1990 and in the mid-1990s renovation of the buildings began.



Katrinetorp Malmö

Joakim Beck-Friis	1684 -1741
Maria Sofia Beck-Friis	1723 -1783
Vilhelmina Beck-Friis	1775 -1859
Lave Beck-Friis	***1772 -1802***
Eleonora Kristina Beck-Friis	1770 -1770
Maria Sofia Beck-Friis	1768 -1848
Jakob Magnus Beck-Friis	18081-1809
Lave Ludvig Beck-Friis	1804 - 1806
Agneta Beck-Friis	1804 - 1804
Corfitz Beck-Friis	1801 - 1870

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Katrinetorp Malmö

Beck-Friis is a Swedish noble family introduced at Riddarhuset. The origin of the Beck-Friis family is the Danish noble family Beck, which owned Bosjökloster and Gladsax House, with several castles in Scania. Jochum Beck, who became a Swedish subject in 1660, was married to a daughter of the Danish chancellor Christian Friis. His grandson, lieutenant colonel Joachim Beck, inherited the Frisian fideicommiss Hevringsholm in 1731, and in 1733 was allowed to combine the name and coat of arms of this family with his own, after which he called himself Beck-Friis. As he left only one daughter, the fideicommission and the name passed to the brother, Major Corfitz Ludvig Beck-Friis (1685–1761), father of the Riksdag Joachim Beck-Friis (1722–1797), who in 1770 became baron and in 1771 count. In 1791, the countship was also extended to his nephew, Corfitz Ludvig Beck-Friis (1767–1834), progenitor of the now living family branch.

Sommersquash
'Eventyr'

Katrinetorp Malmö

Samuel J. Björkman bought in 1799 from the court marshal, baron Lave Beck-Friis at Bosjökloster some farms in Vintrie village, and a few years later additional lands in this village from captain Vilhelm Wrangel von Brehmer and a couple of farmers. He thus got a manor of about 400 acres which he named after his wife Anna Catharina Bager. From the beginning, the Katrinetorp farm had its still-preserved basic form with a main building and barn that opened towards each other and were separated by driveways. In the years 1800-08, the barn buildings and two one-story wings were built as a distillery and brew house. Björkman died in 1809 without having been allowed to build the main building. The farm was sold at auction to the brother-in-law Erland Gabriel Bager in Petersburg and it was he who in 1813 became the builder of the beautiful main building. The work was assigned to the skilled Malmö builder Anders Lundberg (g.m. Samuel Johan Björkman's sister Johanna Kristina). Samuel Johan had a cousin in the city named Samuel Christer Björkman (s.t. Christer Björkman in Karlskrona). Samuel Christer was accepted as a partner with his relative on 30.12.1799, became a merchant and commercial councilor as well as knighted by the king. The Vasa Order. He replaced Cornelius Hegardt in 1812 as one of three co-directors of Malmö Diskont.

Katrinetorp Malmö

The other two were mayor Carl-Magnus Nordlindh and Henrik Falkman. At the beginning of the 19th century, Samuel Christer Björkman threw himself into a lucrative import and re-export of colonial goods as well as the export of Swedish staples such as wood, tar and iron. He also owned several ships and developed into one of the city's most important merchants. The triumvirate Nordlindh-Björkman-Falkman, however, through dangerous transactions came to lead Malmö Diskont into insolvency, which in turn led to them being stripped of their titles and dignity.

Katrinetorp has a checkered history with many changes of ownership behind it. Samuel Johan Björkman and his wife Anna Catharina Bager were the ones who founded Katrinetorp. When they began to develop their land in 1800, there were neither trees nor buildings in the area. None of the buildings Björkman had built remain today, but the avenues that lead to the farm from east, west and north date from his time. So also the garden and the park. One of the people who has left the biggest mark on the farm is Björkman's successor Erland Gabriel Bager, who had most of the buildings that still stand today erected.

Katrinetorp Malmö

Many of Björkman's employees continued during Bager's time, including a. gardener Hinric Nyman, who created the large garden complex. Others who were involved in Katrinetorp's growth were master builder Andreas Lundberg and decorative painter Christian Laurentius Gernandt. Bager's successor was the merchant Thomas Frick, who had the east wing built. Katrinetorp functioned above all as a summer residence and was also used extensively for large parties. By having a farm as a pure leisure interest, you showed what position you had in society, or at least what position you aspired to.

Anna Catharina Bager Born December 28, 1777 - Malmö Died December 18, 1869 - Malmö, age: 91 years (She married into the Björkman family) Anna Catharina Bager's father was Johan Peter Bager 1744-1808 Shopping in Malmö.

Katrinetorp Malmö

The siblings of Anna Catharina Bager were:
Haqvin Bager 1778-1845
Maria Helena Bager 1779-1824
Erland Gabriel Bager 1780-1781
Leonard Baker 1780-1857
Erland Gabriel Bager 1782-1839
Märta Rebecka Bager 1784-1804
Lorentz Isak Bager 1785-1857 With *Anna* Maria Ulrika Cronsioe 1789-1861
Peter Bager 1786-1840 Married 1808, Söderköping, to Anna Margaretha Kihlman 1790-1853
Elsa Elisabeth Baker 1787-1834
Emanuel Bager 1788-1866 With Bertha Börjesson 1783-1848
Jöran Bager 1790-1790
Unknown Baker 1794-1794

Joen Bager 1551

Börge Joensen Bager
1630 talet Bagargesäll

David Bager
1670-1742

Family tree for the Malmö family (selection)

David Bager (1670–1742), merchant
Haqvin Bager (1711–1782), merchant and writer
Lorentz Isak Bager (1785–1857), merchant and politician
Emanuel Bager (1788–1856), religious writer
Johan Peter Bager (1818–1888), wholesaler and politician
Einar Bager (1887–1990), artist and historian
Ernst Bager, landowner
Bertel Bager (1890–1960), surgeon

Haqvin Bager
1711-1782

Lorentz Isak Bager
(1785–1857)

Emanuel Bager
(1788–1856)

Johan Peter Bager
(1818–1888)

Einar Bager
(1887–1990)

Ernst Bager

Bertel Bager
(1890–1960)

Katrinetorp Malmö

Here is a relative of the Björkman family:
Christer Samuel Björkman, originally Dan Christer Björkman, born August 25, 1957 in Borås in what was then Älvsborg County, is a Swedish TV personality (program host and producer) and former singer.
Björkman won the Melodifestivalen in 1992 with the song "I morgon er en another dag", written by Niklas Strömstedt, and thus got to represent Sweden in the Eurovision Song Contest which was organized in Malmö after Carola Häggkvist won for Sweden in Rome the year before with "Fångad av en stormvind ". In the final in Malmö, Björkman finished second last (22nd) with 9 points. Björkman recorded the song with French lyrics under the title "Demain il y a un autre jour", while Strömstedt himself recorded the melody with new lyrics and the title "Nest sist".